

ORDERS TO FIRST BRIGADE.

MEMBERS TO ASSEMBLE AT ARMORIES THIS MORNING.

The strike in Brooklyn is assuming alarming proportions. Mayor Schieren has issued a manifesto to the effect that peace shall prevail and that it will be kept even if the police and militia are called out.

Brooklyn, Jan. 20.—At 10:35 a. m. a crowd of twenty-five or thirty strikers collected at Thirty-ninth street ferry and tried to persuade men to leave the employ of the railroad company. A call was sent to the Eighteenth precinct and men were sent to disperse the crowd.

At 10:30 a. m. a crowd of 2,000 persons stopped a car on Bergen street, took off the motorman and stoned the car. The reserves were ordered and dispersed the mob.

Patrick J. Commerford, aged sixteen, was arrested for placing obstructions on the railroad track in Bergen street, near Albany avenue, this afternoon.

A crowd of toughs on the Bergen street bluffs stoned the cars and caused considerable trouble all the afternoon. The police under Captain Short and Cullen charged the crowd, which numbered several hundred, and arrested one Gallagher. The crowd made an onslaught on Officer Staats, who had him in custody and endeavored to effect a rescue. Clubs were used freely for a while and Gallagher was locked up in the Twenty-second precinct station house. The bluffs were finally cleared and 150 policemen were stationed there.

The Ninth avenue branch of the Atlantic avenue system did not accomplish much to-day. One car was started out from the depot at Twentieth street. It got as far as the Plaza, when the motorman was induced to desert and the car got no further. No other cars were run. The strikers claim that ten of the new men employed by the company deserted to-day. The mayor sent out the following official statement covering the matter at 4 p. m.

"An effort was made to-day to ascertain if an adjustment could be effected in the interest of public convenience and safety, by which all surface railroads could be restored to immediate operation. To this end the mayor had conferences with Messrs. Connelly, Best and Giblin, representing the former employees of the railroads, and later with various representatives of the companies, including Messrs. Lewis, Norton and Wicker. The effort was without result. Corporation Counsel McDonald and Commissioner White were present at the conference. Master Workman Connelly later gave out the proposition that the men make it was that the companies restore to their pay rolls all men who were in their employ January 12, the mayor to appoint a committee to whom both sides could submit their cases and the company to decide who is to remain in the employ of the roads and at what terms. The men made no condition requiring the discharge of the men employed to fill their places.

This proposition was rejected by the presidents of the companies. Mayor Schieren after the failure of this attempted arbitration decided that the situation was becoming grave. He immediately held a consultation with General McLeer and at 5 o'clock gave out the following in addition to his former statement:

"Under the circumstances it has become necessary to secure additional protection to operate more of the surface lines. The mayor has since conferred with General McLeer and has made a request on the governor for additional troops. These will doubtless be on duty promptly.

"It is a time when the gathering of people on the streets is to be avoided, and the police have been ordered, and the militia requested, to prevent any crowds gathering and to keep loiterers off the streets."

Master Workman Connelly said this morning that over 300 new men had been induced to leave the employ of the railroad companies yesterday, and the same tactics were continued to-day.

At 6 o'clock to-night Mayor Schieren issued the following proclamation:

To the citizens of Brooklyn, and the public generally:

"In the name of the people of the state of New York, I, Charles A. Schieren, mayor of the city of Brooklyn, do hereby require all persons within the limits of the city to refrain from unnecessary assembling in the streets, squares or in public places of the city during the present disturbed condition and until quiet is restored, and I hereby give notice that the police have been ordered and the militia requested to disperse any unlawful assemblage.

"I exhort all persons to assist in the observance of this request.

Signed: CHARLES A. SCHIEREN, Mayor.

January 20, 1895.

FIRST BRIGADE CALLED OUT.

New York, Jan. 20.—At 6:30 an order was issued by General Fitzgerald of the First brigade, directing all members of the brigade to repair to their respective armories and make ready for field duty at once. The commanders of the different regiments, battalions and batteries composing the brigade gave the necessary orders to their subordinates, who began to assemble their men. The latter responded readily to the summons of their officers, and each armory soon became the scene of lively preparations for active duty in the field.

It is supposed that the brigade will march to Brooklyn early to-morrow morning.

After the conference at the mayor's house President Norton said his position was unchanged and that he refused the proposition made by strike leaders for the reason that he had men to operate all of his lines if afforded sufficient protection. He said he had had the usual complement of cars running

on the Fifth avenue, Seventh avenue, Ninth avenue and Bergen street lines, and so far as he was concerned it was merely a matter of having the authorities put a stop to the interference with his cars and men.

President Lewis declined to talk and President Wicker had nothing to say. The militia stationed at all the depots and stations yesterday remained on duty at those places to-day. Company E, Forty-seventh New York, was detailed this morning to the corner of Nostrand and Park avenue, which point has hitherto not been guarded by troops.

The other companies of the Forty-seventh were divided between the East New York and Halsey street depots. The Seventeenth Separate company of Flushing was this morning sent to the Ridgewood depot, another new point. It is not yet decided to what point the troops called for to-morrow will be assigned.

The following was issued this morning:

"Ex-Members Twenty-Third Regiment, Attention!

Please hold yourselves in readiness for a sudden call which the present emergency may require. Notice will be given through the press if possible, but frequent inquiry at the armory is recommended. ALFRED C. BARNES, President of Council."

A Court street car run by a green motorman got stuck at the corner of Hamilton avenue and Court street at 1:30 to-day.

A crowd of strikers immediately collected and soon began throwing stones. Policeman Ryan, who was on the front platform, was struck. The crowd grew larger and more menacing and a hurry call was sent in to headquarters for more men. The reserves from the Third, Eleventh and Fifteenth precincts were sent to the scene. They cleared out the whole of Hamilton avenue from Smith down to Court street and ran the disabled car into the stable at Bush street.

The police are looking for four strikers, who are alleged to have held up Ernest Kludt and beaten him into a state of insensibility. Kludt took the place of one of the striking conductors on the Fifth avenue line yesterday. He was going to work this morning and was set upon by a gang.

Herman Brunswick, a non-union motorman, while going home this morning, was set upon at the corner of Fulton street and Myrtle avenue by a crowd of men and knocked down. Policemen scattered the crowd and arrested John Duffy on suspicion of being Brunswick's assailant.

The first car that has left the depot of the Fulton street line in East New York since the strike began rolled out this afternoon at 2 o'clock. It was guarded on all sides by soldiers with fixed bayonets. Over 3,000 men and women were gathered in the vicinity, but they made no demonstration. The car moved along slowly until it reached Manhattan crossing. The troops then returned to the depot and the car proceeded without trouble.

The companies to-day operated fewer cars than yesterday. No new lines were opened and all cars stopped running at 8 o'clock to-night. The presidents of the roads claim that they had the men, but their cars were attacked, trolley wires cut, lines blocked with obstructions and the new men assaulted. The strikers disclaimed all responsibility for the disorders, and said that they were due to toughs from out of town.

ENGAGEMENT RECEPTIONS.

Betrothal of Mr. Joseph H. Ullman and Miss Fannie Rogowski.

The engagement reception of Mr. Joseph H. Ullman and Miss Fannie Rogowski was held at the residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bernhard Rogowski, 315 Crown street, yesterday afternoon from 2 to 6 o'clock. The house was handsomely decorated with potted plants, palms and cut flowers. The receiving party consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Rogowski, Mrs. Mina Ullman, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac M. Ullman, Jacob Ullman and Louis Ullman. During the day over 300 guests were present. Among those present from out of town were Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Heller of Trenton, N. J., Mrs. L. Hirsch of Bridgeport, Mrs. E. Steiner of New York, Mrs. F. Rogowski of New Britain and Mr. and Mrs. M. Lustig of Bridgeport.

Among those present from this city were Mr. and Mrs. Max Adler and Mrs. Adler, Mr. and Mrs. B. Shoninger, Mr. and Mrs. Simon Shoninger, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Weil, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Goodman, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Machol, Mr. and Mrs. M. Kahn, Mr. and Mrs. Max Strauss, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Osterweis, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Johnson, Miss Ida Kahn, Miss Jennie Machol, Miss Jennie Weil, Miss Frank, Miss Milander, Miss Hyman of Chicago, Miss Molde, Miss Steiner, Milton Machol, Henry Machol and Allie Milander.

The presents were numerous and costly, some of them being very beautiful pieces of silverware.

SAGAL-KERN ENGAGEMENT RECEPTION.

Mr. William Sagal of Waterbury and Miss Marion Kern of this city held an engagement reception at the residence of Miss Kern, 33 Lyon street, yesterday afternoon. The receiving party consisted of Miss Minnie Strauss, Miss Fannie Sagal of Waterbury, Louis Sagal and Abe Sagal of Waterbury, Miss Sisa Markendoff, Mr. Louis N. Kern of New York and Mrs. Kern. Over 350 guests were present during the hours of the reception, from 2 to 8. The presents were many and costly.

Quigley's Visit to Bridgeport.

Bridgeport, Jan. 20.—It has been learned in this city that Edwin O. Quigley, the New York broker who has been arrested for forgery in New York, visited this city last week in search of loan of \$10,000 from the First National bank in this city. He offered as security bonds issued by the city of Davenport, Ia. Quigley was not successful in getting the loan in this city.

CITIZENS ARE AROUSED.

MASS MEETING OF CITIZENS HELD IN BRIDGEPORT YESTERDAY.

Address of Secretary Thrasher, of State Law and Order League—The Great Need of Radical Changes—The First Law and Order League Cases Come Up for Trial This Morning in Bridgeport.

Bridgeport, Jan. 20.—Excitement is rife in this city over the Law and Order league prosecutions. This afternoon a large citizens' meeting was held under the auspices of the Bridgeport Law and Order league at the South Congregational church. The attendance was composed largely of men, many of the leading business and professional men being present. The big church was filled to its utmost capacity. Rev. Mr. Curtis of the Methodist church opened the meeting with prayer. Secretary S. P. Thrasher of the State Law and Order league of New Haven then made a most forcible and telling address, which is given below.

Rev. H. A. Davenport then made a short address on the need of reform in Bridgeport. Drs. Lauder and Wordin also made short addresses. Curtis Thompson then made a most excellent speech in which he spoke of the serious lack of effectiveness in the present system of prosecution and detecting crime in our city. He thinks that municipal governments are not equal to coping with present conditions. He advocated radical measures.

The first Law and Order league cases come up for trial in the city court here to-morrow morning.

Mr. Thrasher's address follows:

ADDRESS BY MR. THRASHER.

In a popular government the laws are its safeguard, and in proportion as the laws become impotent the strength of the government becomes impaired. Hence, I believe the greatest danger that threatens us as a people is lawlessness.

That our laws are not enforced no one at all familiar with the facts can deny. The law is the expressed will of the people, and that will is disregarded, defied and trampled under foot.

In the city of Bridgeport, as in other cities, the law prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday, and this law is not a relic of barbarism, but of recent enactment, and is endorsed by a large majority of your citizens, and yet many of the liquor dealers violate it with impunity. The law is very strict concerning gambling, but you have men here who set their faces like "flint" against the law, defy the authorities, snap their fingers in the face of decent people, go on robbing the poor, and growing rich off their ill-gotten gains.

The law prohibits houses of ill-fame, but those looking for such places are not obliged to go to New Haven or New York to find them.

I would rather see the Sunday law stripped from the statute books and every saloon in Bridgeport set open on the Lord's day than see the law remain and so shamefully set at naught, for, as I have said many times, and again repeat, illegal dram shops, gambling dens and brothels constitute so many schools for teaching disregard for law. The dangers of our municipalities, the state and nation, from these lawless institutions must be apparent to all. Now, why are the laws so openly violated?

In the heat of our pursuit of law-breakers we should not forget that there is a large class of men in this city who have but one idle day in the week. They are confined in your factories, on the railroads and in various occupations; many of them without a home, save a small bed room at a cheap boarding house, the furniture of which may be only a bed, table and chair. These men need some social life. Where are they to find it in the city of Bridgeport, especially on Sunday?

Saloon keepers, who are in the business because there is money in it, are quick to take advantage of these conditions and supply a demand. It should be remembered, also, that the illegal liquor dealers and law breakers generally are well organized, ready to exercise their united strength to protect themselves in their illegal money getting. "But," says someone, "if the officers would do their duty we need not have such law-breaking." Theoretically that position is right, but it is impracticable. I am not so ready to criticize the officials since I have come to know more of the difficulties they encounter.

Now, without excusing any man who has used his official position improperly, or who has been at all negligent of his duty, it is my firm belief that if all the officials in this city were up to the highest ideal of official competency, the laws could not be enforced by them. Does that take your breath away? Wait a minute. Is it not true that every policeman in Bridgeport, whether in uniform or in a civilian's dress, is known to every persistent law breaker in the city? I will venture the statement that on any Sunday before the Law and Order league began its crusade here there were more men under pay to protect the law breakers than the city had to protect their welfare.

Nearly every saloon doing a Sunday business has its spotters continually on guard, and if a policeman were to approach a place the door would be closed and everything quiet. Do not misunderstand me; I am speaking of the general rule. There are places, or have been in this city, which have been run without let or hindrance, and I have reason to believe that certain places could not have continued as they have without the knowledge, to say the least, of the policemen on duty. Yet I have no charges, as I prefer to let the facts, as they develop, do the work of the trials which begin to-morrow, tell their own story. Another says: "If the prosecuting agent and prosecuting attorney would only do their duty, this law breaking could be stopped." He who

makes that statement cannot be familiar with the law. It should be considered that the prosecuting attorneys have no power given them in the law by which they can look up evidence and ferret out crime. They are to entertain complaints made by citizens or the police, and proceed upon the evidence as may be placed in their hands, and I have occasion to know that in many instances they proceed upon insufficient evidence for the sake of avoiding public criticism. Don't understand this to mean a defence of Prosecuting Agent Toomey or Prosecuting Attorney Klein. I know nothing of their official records in this city, but I do know the requirements of the law, and the difficulties which they meet in pursuance of their duties. I will say, however, that both of these gentlemen received me kindly when I placed before them the evidence which had been obtained in this city, at the request of the Bridgeport Law and Order league. Both men acted promptly, and in accordance with every request.

They have certainly given evidence of a determination to push the cases with vigor. It should be as much the solemn duty of honest citizenship to stand by and encourage faithful magistrates as to condemn and expose the unfaithful.

Again, the eternal curse of politics, which seldom puts the right man in the right place, makes it next to impossible to get the right men for police duty. Many an honest policeman in the city of Bridgeport to-day feels that he is wearing some politician's collar; so that we are driven to the logical conclusion, whether we like it or not, that the prosecuting arm of the law is palsied. What is true in cities like Bridgeport is true in all our towns; detection and prosecution of crimes against public morality, is a flat failure.

What is the remedy? The only remedy for existing evils, political and social, is, it seems to me, the organization of the moral forces of our communities. I care not under what name, whether Law and Order league, Law Enforcement society, Civic league, Municipal club, Good Government club, or what not, the law-abiding element be brought together, disciplined and kept on call. The lawless elements in our communities are thoroughly organized, well equipped, ready to act in an emergency, while the law-abiding element is indifferent and inactive. The theory upon which I base this statement is this:

Behind the constitution and the law, behind the officials, stands the moral and physical power of the people. To make that power felt it must be organized. The officials, if honest, need the support of organized citizenship, and if dishonest, it will require organized citizenship to compel the performance of official duty. Sporadic efforts at reform can accomplish little or nothing against the organized and constant vigilance of evil-doers. We are told that there is no incentive, aim or sentiment that can keep the forces of righteousness in line. If this is true God pity us! I know that the incentive of the lawless is money-getting, but it certainly seems to me that there should be incentive or sentiment enough in patriotism alone to warrant the organization of which I have spoken.

If the Law and Order league does not furnish a platform broad enough, then find some organization that does, or organize anew, but in some way let the citizens of Bridgeport get together and wake the city from its present lethargic and dangerous condition. Has the Law and Order league justified its right to claim the confidence and support of the community? Let us see. When first began our work we were met with all sorts of objections from all sorts of persons. It was claimed that we were usurping the powers and duties of officials; that we were undertaking to form an extra magistracy at private expense; that we could not succeed against the business and political rings with which we would come in contact in our efforts to enforce law; that our methods were unwise; that the testimony of detectives would be taken in our courts, etc., etc. What has been the result of nearly three years' labor along these lines? We have carried over three hundred cases to final settlement and have had but thirteen acquittals. Only one judge in the whole state has refused to believe the testimony of our agents. I cannot take time to relate the results of work all over the state, but will show you what has been accomplished in two of our cities, instances, and I do better than to quote from the written statements of reliable parties.

In the little town of Rocky Hill, a few miles below Hartford, we were invited to undertake the work of breaking up several illegal institutions, which had existed there for years. After our work was accomplished the secretary of the local league writes for publication as follows:

"Within a year we have secured three convictions against H. L. Taylor, our most determined enemy. The only other rum hole in town, the Hotel de Reyer, has been a notorious place of resort for the scum of Middletown, New Britain, and particularly Hartford, for twenty years or more, and has been a house of ill fame continually. This house is now for the first time closed. Our league has driven four tough proprietors from it in the last year, and no one has as yet come forward with the necessary boldness to take it."

I will also quote from an influential gentleman in the city of Norwich:

"As a final effort, the few dollars which had long remained in the treasury were sent to the state league to be spent in sending two trained detectives to Norwich. The result was a complete surprise. While we of course knew in a general way that the laws relating to liquor selling, gambling and disorderly houses were frequently violated, we did not suspect to what extent, and, above all, we had no idea that it was possible for two men in a few days to lay open the whole system of law breaking in our city and to collect a mass of such clear, positive and exact evidence that

the guilty could not hope to break it down. Indeed, it bore the very stamp of truth, and was bound to carry conviction to the mind of any unprejudiced judge or jury.

It is sufficient to say that the Norwich league has won every case that it has brought. Policy is no longer played here, disorderly houses are closed and Sunday liquor selling has received a very serious check, if not wholly stopped."

So I might report from many other towns, giving results of a similar character; but let me speak briefly of the city of New Haven, where I have lived for fifteen years. When the league was organized there existed a score or more of gambling dens, by which I mean policy shops, lottery agencies, roulette wheels, pool rooms, etc., which were robbing the people of more than a million dollars annually. Sunday saloons were open in every quarter of the city; houses of ill-fame flourished; vice of all kinds was rampant. Our two years' work in New Haven has not made the city a paradise, but we have wrought a marvellous change. We have driven out the pool rooms, have burned up roulette wheels, have broken the back of policy playing and lottery selling, the most pernicious of all gambling schemes; houses of prostitution have been closed; we have exposed the rottenness of our police system, and have smashed the machine which was dictating in the interest of misrule.

What has been done in New Haven and elsewhere can be done in Bridgeport. What is needed to bring about this change is unity of action on the part of the righteous forces of your city. The work we have in hand at present will accomplish little for the improvement of Bridgeport, unless followed up by a determined, efficient organization of the law-abiding citizens.

The local Law and Order league forms a nucleus for the mightiest moral force ever felt in this city. Will the citizens of this community stand back and criticize motives, methods and plans, or will they rally around the only standard lifted in behalf of good government? Isn't there patriotism enough in the city of Bridgeport to strike a successful blow against lawlessness and in behalf of common decency in high and low places? I believe there is, and I shall be sadly disappointed if the local league is not supported in its effort to punish crime and make it harder to do wrong and easier to do right than at present. Honest officials should welcome and encourage the league in its work, for it is seeking to assist them where they acknowledge failure. This league should have the united support of the Christian church, for who shall stand for righteousness in a community if the church does not?

Temperance organizations, Catholic and Protestant, should lend their united strength in this movement. I have noticed in the papers that certain saloon keepers of Bridgeport have refused to be assessed for the purpose of defending law-breakers. I hope that is true, for a wiser step could not be taken by honest liquor dealers. The men who have not violated the law ought to join in an effort to punish those who have. Whatever we may say about the liquor traffic as such, the liquor dealer who obeys the law is entitled to respect, for he is conducting a business, whatever may be its moral character, as lawful as that of selling dry goods.

Now, a word of caution. Let no one make rash statements or charges without positive evidence in hand. Do not stir up circulating rumors. Be temperate in your discussion of this important work. First be possessed of the facts, then use them wisely. Show no vindictiveness in prosecuting the law. Remember that the authorities need the hearty support of all good citizens. United effort, cautious management, eternal vigilance on your part, and a better Bridgeport will be your reward.

INJUNCTION CASE.

The Fair Haven and Westville Road and Its Crossing at Bridge Street.

Late Saturday afternoon Judge Studley of the common pleas court granted an injunction prayed out by the Consolidated railroad, through its attorneys, Bristol, Stoddard & Bristol, restraining the Fair Haven and Westville Railroad company from placing its poles and stringing its wires over the steam railroad company's track at the Bridge street crossing at Belle dock.

The injunction is substantially the same as the one which was prayed out and subsequently dissolved last April by Judge Hall. One of the counts in the complaint states that the Fair Haven and Westville Railroad company "threatens and intends to locate and construct upon the plaintiff's property, permanent structures of wood and iron, ties, rails, poles, etc., and to place the same in, upon and over the soil of the plaintiff's property lines, rails and other structures. Said threatened and intended construction materially interferes and will interfere with the necessary operation of the plaintiff's line of track, and interferes with its business, and will prevent the proper and necessary use and operation of gates in use by the plaintiff corporation to protect the public."

It was after 5 o'clock when the decree was signed by Judge Studley. A permanent injunction was asked for by the Consolidated Railroad company, but Judge Studley decided to grant only a temporary injunction. After Attorney George D. Watrous, counsel for the Fair Haven and Westville Railroad company, had received a copy of the decree, he immediately saw Judge Studley and an effort will be made this morning to secure a hearing on the dissolution of the injunction. The defendant corporation is summoned to appear before the superior court on the first Tuesday of March, 1895, but the hearing will undoubtedly take place within the next day or two.

In speaking of the matter last night Attorney James D. Dewell, Jr., of the law office of Watrous & Buckland, counsel for the street railroad company, said: "The injunction in the main is

the same as the one dissolved by Judge Hall last April. It was undoubtedly prayed out for the purpose of taking advantage of the proposed new law which has been suggested to the legislature, forbidding the street railroad companies from crossing the tracks of the steam railroads at grade."

SET THE RED AFIRE.

Louis Sullivan Fell Asleep While Smoking in Bed.

There was an unusual scene at No. 2's engine house yesterday afternoon about 4:30 o'clock when the alarm of fire rang in from box 34 and for a few minutes it looked as though the truck would not be able to respond to the alarm. When the alarm came in the horses balked and refused to go out. Finally, however, they were hustled into the harness and the apparatus left the house, but not until after the alarm had ceased ringing.

After the horses had been harnessed to the truck they again balked and caused another delay. When they were finally got out of the house the apparatus was driven down St. John street at a gait hardly faster than a walk and did not arrive at the scene of the fire until long after the apparatus from 4's house. At 3's house last evening no information could be obtained as to the cause of the balking and delay, but a bystander who saw the whole affair said that in his opinion the horses were not properly harnessed.

The fire was in a room in the top floor of the house 479 Chapel street, occupied as a boarding house by James Clancey. The room was occupied by Louis Sullivan. About 4:15 o'clock the servant girl saw smoke issuing from under and over the top of the door of Sullivan's room and sent in an alarm. Sullivan was brought out of the room partly overcome from the effects of the smoke. The fire was confined to the bedding, which was completely destroyed. The damage was amount to about \$25. It is believed that Sullivan was smoking in the bed and fell asleep, setting fire to the bed.

Dolls That Won Prizes.

The judges in the doll prize competition at Malley, Neely & Co. have made their awards. They award the first prize in class A to the doll bearing the number of 149, second prize of \$15 to No. 162; third prize of \$10 to No. 98; fourth prize of \$5 to No. 157. The five white ribbons of honorable mention are awarded to Nos. 133, 187, 195, 194 and 144 respectively.

In class B the first prize of \$10 was awarded to No. 95. The second prize of \$5 was given to No. 185. The three white ribbons of honorable mention were given to Nos. 127, 21 and 297 respectively. The judges were Mrs. C. Wilson and Mrs. S. S. Thompson. The show will close to-night.

BEFORE THE WEST SIDE CLUB.

Sermon by the Rev. C. B. Ford at the Howard Avenue M. E. Church.

Rev. C. B. Ford, pastor of the Howard avenue Congregational church, preached a very interesting sermon before the members of the West Side club last evening. His text was: "Run Speak to That Young Man." Zechariah 4. His sermon was one to young men. In it he said: "Man is a composite being, which body, soul and spirit unite to make complete. The proper development of a young man is to the perfection of manhood. Now whatever tends to the well being and perfection of one of the parts contributes so much to the completion of the whole. (1) The physical demands attention and care. A sound healthy body is needed as the fit tabernacle of a vigorous, efficient soul. (2) The intellectual must be cultivated. Be careful not to give too much time to recreation and amusement, but do not condemn all. Give attention to reading and study, but be careful what you read. The most deadly poisons are not more destructive to the body than a certain class of so-called literature to the mind. Never pretend to know what you do not. Seek for the truth and do not content merely for victory. Never seek to exalt yourself by pulling down others. Avoid bad associates, familiarity with scenes of vice, corrupt conversation and bad books."

Sunday School Superintendents to Confer.

A conference of Sunday school superintendents, assistants and ex-superintendents will be held under the auspices of the Connecticut Sunday School association in the Calvary Baptist church next Wednesday evening.

The following will be the order of exercises:

6:30—Tea and social.

7:00—Devotional service. Led by F. J. Mansfield.

7:20—An illustrated talk. Topic: "Plain Uses of the Blackboard by the Superintendent." By W. H. Hall, secretary Connecticut Sunday School association.

7:50—Discussion. Topic: "What Are the Duties and Opportunities of the Superintendent in Relation to the Teachers?" (a) "In Promoting a Spirit of Unity, Fellowship, and Devotion to the Work." Introduced by W. H. Newton, Wallingford. (b) "In Co-operation and Assistance in the Work of Instruction." Introduced by Professor F. K. Sanders, Ph. D., Yale University.

8:45—Questions. Answered by C. H. Platt, New Haven.

A free will offering for the work of the Connecticut Sunday School association will be received.

San Francisco Sails.

San Francisco, Jan. 20.—The United States cruiser Philadelphia sailed hence for Honolulu at 11 o'clock this morning.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

FEATURES OF INTEREST AT THE SERVICES YESTERDAY.

Rev. Dr. Douglass of Washington, D. C., at Trinity Episcopal Church—Rev. Dr. Stevens—A Brilliant Address at United Church by Dr. P. S. Moxom—West Side Club at Howard Avenue Congregational Church.

Rev. Dr. Douglass of Washington, D. C., occupied the pulpit at the Trinity P. E. church yesterday morning. There was a special musical service in the evening at which the following program was rendered: Organ prelude. Processional—Hymn 396. Gloria—Chant. Magnificat—Nunc Dimittis, in G... Hymn 408. Anthem... Edwardes Recessional—Hymn 457. Organ postlude.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER.

Rev. George B. Stevens, D. D., preached a thoughtful and instructive sermon in the Church of the Redeemer before a large congregation yesterday morning. His subject was "True Faith," and the text was, "He that doeth righteousness is righteousness, even as he is righteous." 1 John 3, 7. He also preached to another large congregation in the evening.

AT THE UNITED CHURCH.

A Powerful Address by the Rev. Dr. Moxom of Springfield.

Rev. P. S. Moxom, D. D., of Springfield, Mass., preached a most interesting sermon in the United church yesterday morning on "The Love of God."

In the evening he spoke on "The Norwegian Method of Handling the Liquor Traffic." Dr. Moxom was in Norway last summer and thoroughly studied the working of this system. His remarks were very attentively listened to and listened to by a large audience. He said in the course of his remarks that the system commonly called the Norwegian system originated in Guttenberg and was adopted in Norway and Sweden in 1879. In no country on the globe was years ago gross drunkenness so prevalent as in Norway and Sweden. The annual consumption of spirituous liquors in 1879 was 14 2-10 quarts for every man, woman and baby. Under the working of the new plan the annual consumption has been reduced to 6 3-10 quarts per capita. The figures in neither case take into consideration the consumption of wine and beer, of which considerable quantities were and are still used. Under the old system good citizens became alarmed at the terrible results manifested in both large and small towns, and they determined to strike at the root of the whole liquor business by taking away the incentive of personal gains, or in other words depriving the saloon-keeper of all the profit in the business.

The speaker enlarged upon the features of its plan, its limitation as to price, quality and quantity, hours of sale. This plan has succeeded in absolutely eliminating politics from the saloon business, also the pernicious evils of treating, gambling and the sale of poor liquor. The speaker highly commended the Norwegian system.

There is now a bill before the Massachusetts legislature providing for the enactment of a system which is practically the Norwegian system. It is receiving attention and no doubt will be heard from soon. The speaker brought out the point that the opposition to the bill comes largely from the manufacturers of liquors, who are employing the most able talent to oppose the bill. There were many other strong points in the address.

WALLINGFORD.

Rev. J. E. Wildman officiated at the funeral of Mrs. George Carr Saturday afternoon. The bearers were H. D. Chamberlain, L. V. Conklin, Richard Addy, W. J. Arthur, Charles Robinson and Charles Hill. The burial was in the Center street cemetery.

A. H. Dutton post, G. A. R., attended the funeral of his late comrade, James Stowman, Sunday afternoon. Rev. J. E. Wildman officiated. The burial was in the Center street cemetery.

Judge Hubbard was in New York yesterday and made a temperance address at one of the Murphy meetings.

Robert M. Mansfield has resigned his position as clerk of the railway postal service and is now located in Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co.'s store in Philadelphia.

The rooms of Miss Sadie Kelsey and Miss Alice McChristie at the high school will be closed to-day, as the teachers will visit schools elsewhere.

Miss Edith W. Smith sails from New York to Jacksonville, Fla., on the "Algonquin" this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Officer Mooney was taken down ill again Saturday and Officer G. H. Bell was on duty on the plains Saturday night.

Thomas Wynn does not